THE BRIDGE BUILDER.

Washington A. Boebling Corrects

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1918. MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news despatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.

All rights of republication of special despatches herein are also reserved.

Entered at the Post Office at New York at Second Class Mail Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpald. DAILY 4 SUNDAY 510.00 BUNDAY only 8.00 4.00 5UNDAY only 8.00 1.50 CANADIAN RATES DAILY & SUNDAY .. \$10.00 DAILY only ... 8.00 BUNDAY only ... 5.00 \$5.00 \$1.00 4.00 .75 2.50 .50

DAILY & SUNDAY ... \$24.00 \$12.00 \$2.23 DAILY only ... 18.00 9.00 1.50 BUNDAY only ... 9.00 4.50 .75 THE EVENING SUN, Per Month...... 50.M THE EVENING SUN, Per Year...... 6.00 THE EVENING SUN (Foreign), Per Mo. 1.30 All checks, money orders, &c., to made payable to THE SUN.

Published daily, including Sunday, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association, 150 Nassau st., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. President, Frank A. Munsey, 150 Nassau st.: Vice-President, Ervin Wardman; Secretary, R. H. Titherington; Treas., Wm. T. Dewart, 15 of 150 Nassau street.

London office, 40-43 First street.
Paris office, 6 Rue de la Michodiere, officus du Quatre Septembre.
Washington office, Munsey Building.
Brocklyn office, Room 202, Eagle Building, 203 Washington street.

If our friends who favor us with manu scripts and illustrations for publication wisks to have rejected articles returned they mus-in all cases send atamps for that purpose. TELEPHONE, BEEKMAN 2200.

The Senate's Knife Can Save the Liberty Loan.

Every time the Senate removes some of the evils of Kitchin's tax measure, as it has been doing this week, it helps to save the Fourth Liberty Loan from failure: It helps to rescue the country from disaster.

KITCHIN'S sectional mania is to strike anybody and everything north of Mason and Dixon's line. His economic hallucination is to hit a particular pocket which he wants to hurt. If we may judge by the way he writes tax provisions, Kitchin never thinks, or, if he does, thinks last of all of raising revenue with success and safety : he thinks first of all of maining somebody he doesn't like, of damaging something north of Mason and Dixon's line.

KITCHIN, pursuing this policy, has not merely terrorized industry, business and individuals that are in a section hateful to him; he has knocked the props from under their credit. When a tax measure, working not as a revenue producer but as an avenging angel, has crippled or killed the credit of any productive agency it has all but exterminated the productive agency itself. A business may be heavily taxed and yet not endangered. It may be without surplus funds, but if it retains its credit it can borrow to take care of its emergency needs. It can borrow to buy Liberty bonds. It can borrow for any purpose that is sound or patriotic. But when its credit is gone -4t makes no difference whether the fault is its own or KITCHIN's-it has no power to borrow for any purpose

The Senate has given attention this week to obliterating some of it is time. Man waits while she ad-KITCHIN'S. pretended consumption justs her hat to the mysteriously actaxes, which could not yield great curate angle, and while it seems to revenue to the Treasury but which him that the evening is half gone, can and do injure the credit and stiffe the enterprise of concerns whose economic activities are essential to the country. The Senate is reducing or taking away such taxes as are nothing in the world but sectional persecutions. It is substituting taxes which are not crushing to anybody, but which in the aggregate will produce vastly more revenue than ever could be produced by the provisions the Senate has rejected. The Senate. in a word, is ignoring or correcting Krrchin's sham consumption taxes. It is considering and devising genuine consumption taxes that will yield without slaughter a magnitude of funds for the Treasury.

And the Senate has only made a be ginning. It can go incomparably further. It still has time to do this be fore the closing of the Liberty Loan subscription lists. It still has the opportunity to save the Fourth Liberty Loan. The Senate, in truth, has been driving the surgeon's knife into KITCHIN'S revenue measure. Thus far it has operated wisely, but it has not yet gone deeply enough. Indeed every time the Senate knife removes some of the hideous growth it does no less than to try to take a cancer from the very vitals of the nation. The thing to do with a cancer is to cut it all out.

The Double Failure of Germany

The outcome of events in Turkey may be watched by the civilized world with entire satisfaction and confidence. The Ottoman Empire, betraved by the Young Turks, de ceived by Germany, is paying the price of greed and gullibility. Its destruction has been wrought by corruption within which linked itself to cynical ambition abroad. Its collanse is now a matter of hours or days. Its past is abhorrent and its

future is a blank. Of one thing can the world be sure German supremacy in Turkey can never be reestablished. In the period of its thraidom to Teutonic influence not an atom of friendly feeling, of that the President's reply was inade confidence in Germany as a nation quate to the occasion, that fear has or in Germans as individuals has recorded no tolerance of a peace withbeen created; not a particle of whatisted has been preserved. The Prussian system of intimidation, the Teutonic genius for allenating friendship, have produced their inevitable effect upon the Turks. Even while the selected representatives of Kul-

tur united with the fanatics of the swer falled to offer encouragement Callphate to exterminate the non-Monammedan subjects of the Sultan their conduct was such as to inspire for them and their masters fear and hatred in the breasts of their fel-

lows in massacre. The industrial, commercial, social and political results of this will be of far reaching consequence. In the harvest that will be reaped in peace from the seeds sown in war the physical impossibility of establishing the all German Berlin to Bagdad political and commercial emptre will be complicated by an intangible but nevertheless effective popular antipathy to Kultur, its professors and its works of far reaching influence among Turks of all degrees.

War Experts.

"We'll have peace by Christmas," says Mr. Lounge, room trader in stocks with other people's money and self-constituted military and diplomatic expert. He would bet money on his opinion if he could borrow it. This is only the fourteenth prediction of an imminent peace that he has made since August, 1914. He does not see why any one should buy Liberty bonds when Shoelaces Preferred s such an attractive investment.

"Peace is in sight," squeeks Gottleb Sauerkopf, a gentleman who sent for a case of champagne when he need to buy any more bonds. I know that everything is arranged."

"I hear the war is over," says Mrs. Paula Pinhead, gathering up her eighteen ounce spaniel. "I have only six winter dresses, so away I go to spend that \$300 my husband gave me determined and of a single purpose, to buy Liberty bonds with."

"The war isn't over," whispers Prirate Smith, U. S. A., sent from Brabant to the hospital. "It's just be ginning—the right way. It'll soon be over if the folks at home back us up the way they have always done. The war will start being over when every Hun is out of France and Belgium. How is the fourth loan going? Our we're winning, will they?"

What Appeal to Women Does Registration Lack?

What is the feminine appeal lacking in registration? What is missing that, if it had been supplied, would have caused all the fair voters to he first evening?

Registration is not a fashionable event, but American women, with America at war, are supposed to have broken from the ties of fashion. Would the registration of women be greater if the booths were in the lepartment stores?

Is there no candidate for Governor or Congress who makes a particular appeal to women? It would many Hall and its leaders objected be unfair to those courtly and hand- to the intermingling of contracts in some men CHARLES S. WEITMAN and politics; and that the revelation of ALFRED E. SMITH to answer No. yet suppose a man of great magnetism, ike Colonel Roosevert, were a canlidate for office!

Woman arrives at events not when man proposes, but when she decides the sees all of the play she wants to. Perhaps this explains why women have taken their time about registering. To-day and to-morrow are still left in which to qualify for the

November vote. But the woman who falls to register to-night or to-morrow is doomed to a sad future. When other women ery to her in chorus, "For whom are you going to vote?" she will have nothing to utter but a miserable confession of neglected opportunity.

The American People Answer Prince

It is a fact of the most portentou significance, a fact that should be most illuminating and instructive to the rulers and the people of the German Empire, that the reaction of American public opinion in response to the Imperial Chancellor's note to the President of the United States has taken the form of a universal and unanimous demand that under no circumstances shall the Government of this nation become a party to a peace that may leave the Imperial German Government in the situation of a victor or in a position to repeat immediately or in the near future its assault on the peaceful peoples of the

The spontaneous unofficial reply to Prince Maximilian's message was complete, unquestioning rejection of any scheme that might comfort or sustain the Imperial German Govern ment. This rejection was based on the conviction that no proposal from the present rulers of Germany could be conceived in honesty or put for ward in sincerity.

Whatever adverse criticism ha been uttered with respect of President WILSON'S reply to Prince MAXIMIL IAN's note has arisen from a profound desire that by no trick of diplomacy should the public determination to rid Germany and the world of that nation's present conscienceless master be misrepresented or modified to our own people, to the Allies, or to the men and women of the enemy coun tries. Wherever fear has been shown out victory, but only insistence on the ever of good will may once have ex- complete overthrow of the forces that

plunged the world into war. From no reputable or responsible source in public or in private life has there come a word of regret that the President proved unreceptive to the 358.

to the Imperial Government. On the contrary, every open or implied manifestation of displeasure responsive to the form and contents of the official correspondence on this subject has been embedded in an unconquerable design to prosecute the military campaign to a triumphant end. The demand for unconditional rejection of all proposals of armistice has recorded the popular anxiety lest any moderation or cessation of attack should permit the strengthening of the German military position. Specifically, there has been and is grave apprehension that withdrawal of the German arms from occupied territory might be accomplished in a manuer that would enable the imperilled German armies to escape intact from positions in which, if General Foch is permitted to continue his operations, their offensive and defensive useful-

ness will inevitably be destroyed. THE SUN has already pointed out that nothing in the President's reply to Prince MAXIMILIAN justifies the concern that has been displayed in a few quarters and among a few individuals. That concern arises from a misunderstanding of his stroke, a fallure to consider all the circumstances dictating his words.

If it lay in the minds of German statesmen to create through Prince MAXIMILIAN'S note a situation here heard about the Lusitania. "We (he in which pro-Germanism, or pacifism, s speaking to an American) do not or Teutonic propaganda could find opportunity to exercise its foul activities to divide the population, the effect must have been singularly disappointing to its projectors. The correspondence has once more revealed the American people united, and that purpose is the elimination from world affairs of those who are responsible for the war.

The Education of Edwin S. Harris

The Hon. EDWIN S. HARBIS has been dropped from the chairmanship of the Democratic State Committee at the order of Tammany Hall, because it has been alleged that he dispeople at home won't fall us when played an active interest in the distribution of contracts. It has not been established that Mr. HARRIS was guilty of any legal impropriety or moral obliquity in the transactions in which his activities were con-

Mr. HARRIS'S misfortune appears to have been his failure to recognize rush to the registration places on the stern opposition of Tammany Hall and its leaders, particularly the Hon. CHARLES F. MURPHY, to the mixture of the sordid affairs of commerce with the high and altruistic affairs of state.

In this hour of vain regret it may comfort Mr. HARRIS to reflect that until the present occasion no other person in the State of New York has for a moment suspected that Tamthat institution in unbending oppugnancy to commercialized statesman ship has struck the town and its people dumb with astonishment, if not with admiration.

Prince MAXIMILIAN may not know which to reach for, his pen or his hat,

Germans deny firing towns .- The semioficial Wolff Bureau.

The Congress of German Associa of the creation of a German state in that country, and the Emperor Kani is busily reading the history of Han-

"Sail on and on and on," was the

motto of Columbus. Let yours be Rob poor boxes, then set fire to Bro

There must be some Bolsheviki large in Kings county.

A double peril to the coal supply luenza epidemic. It not only requires an earlier use of fuel, but it also greatly impedes the output by spreading to the mining districts.

CHARLES V., 400 years ago, referring to the Holy Roman Empire, a loose German confederation of which he was overlord, said:

"No monarchy is comparable to the toman Empire. This the whole world had once obeyed, and CHRIST Himself had paid it honor and obedience. Unhad paid it honor and obedience. Unfortunately it is now only a shadow of
what it has been, but I hope with the
help of those powerful countries and
alliances which God has shared with me,
to raise it to the application. to raise it to its ancient glory."

Nothing could be more characteristic of WILLIAM II., or more repulsively phrased by KARL ROSNER.

Rumania seems to be applying for block on the "Avenue of the Allies."

There can be no greater peril to th cause of liberty, decency and humanity, for which the Allies are fighting, than a relaxation of energy, brought about by a general conviction that the war is about to end, that Germany is licked and that therefore it is not necessary to continue preparation and striving. Sir Enic Gunoss.

At the present moment the way to show we are not suffering from any relaxation of energy is to turn in and make the Fourth Liberty Loan an immediate, complete and stunning success. The dollars of the decent a will sustain the bayonets of the heroes at the front.

Buy or blush.

The Greatest Cities.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: WIL you kindly state the population and area of the city of London, as compared with those of Greater New York? E. O'C. NEW YORK, October 16.

In 1911 the county and city of Lon don had a population of 4,521,685. Greater London, which includes all of Middlesex and parts of Surrey, Kent, Essex and Hertfordshire, held 7,251, President proved unreceptive to the 258. New York's population in 1911 German suggestion, or because his an- was 4,892,158; in 1917, 6,727,492. CAN A CITIZEN BE MADE TO VOTE IF HE DOESN'T

Compulsory Amendment Up in Massa chusetts on Election Day-Argu-

teen proposed changes in the State

Constitution. It is apparent already

that not more than three of these pro-

posed changes are inviting much popu

initiative and referendum. The other

two permit the Legislature to establish compulsory voting and blennial elec-tions. The biennial election was over-

whelmingly defeated when up for

expressed to the effect that it will re-

harp criticisms against any Demo

erally said that the rally to the de

rovernment which has come down to

them from the fathers will decide that

this is no time for such a lurch into

Boishevikism- as the initiative and referendum would permit.

In one way "compulsory voting" is

misnomer. What is aimed at is not

so much "compulsory voting" as cre

Of course, there can be no such

that can be done is to make a man go

to the polls, but after he once gets

to vote either for or against any per-

son or question. That is up to his

own consciousness. There are thou-

sands of registered voters who never

think of going to the polls, who do

not keep themselves posted with re-

gard to public questions and who are more apt to spend the day in the club,

or on the golf links, or hunting, than

they are to vote. These, of course,

the community. As a matter of fact

frage entitles them to another kind of

that if men of these types were com-

to the polls, they would almost, with

out exception, unless they are entirely

lost to a sense of public responsibility

public life. Furthermore, that business

would be more likely to accept the op-

portunity which they already, have, but which too many of them neglect,

to undertake the influence of public

tions would no longer be decided by

a pitiful fraction of the electorate; and that it would no longer be possi-

ble for those who happen to be espe-

ought, be a sufficient incentive.

could not be made compulsory.

Compulsory voting is mentioned in

only one of the constitutions of the forty-eight States. This is the Con-

stitution of North Dakota, which pro-

may prescribe penalties for failing

neglecting, or refusing to vote at any

general election." Thus far the Leg-

Islature has not passed any act is

W. T. Donaldson, in his work "Com

pulsory Voting and Absent Voting."

published in 1914, quotes a letter from

the then Acting Consul for Austria-

Hungary at Cleveland, Ohio, as fol-

The law of January 26, 1907, regulation

ory, but its paragraph No. 4 con

execution of this permissive power.

vides that "The Legislature

go to the polls.

thing as "compulsory voting."

ating an incentive to vote.

fence of the representative form

husetts, and it is now very ge

rote once before.

Some Current Inaccuracies. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: When ever a Roebling dies in Trenton he is immediately credited with having built ments Set Forth for the Measure. the Brooklyn Bridge. The last one is my brother Charles. I furnished the Boston, October 10 .- As a result of he Constitutional Convention which rmation contained in the obituary published in a Trenton paper. The re-porter thought it would enhance the artiadjourned recently Bay State voters will have an opportunity on election day to express their opinions on nine

the other really great schlevements of Charles G. Roebling. My late brother was still at school when I took charge of that bridge, After graduation he entered the Roebling business at Trenton and continued there as head of the engineering

cle by adding the Brooklyn Bridge

department until his death. He was not connected with the Brooklyn Bridge as engineer. Another claimant is brought forward

in the name of T. G. Batterson of Hartford, who is now supposed to have built all the masonry work of the piers, approaches, anchorages, &c. This is absolutely untrue. This ma-

sonry was all built by day's work on the ground under charge of my own oremen and engineers. Batterson did build a small monument

or my father's grave, and may have had an interest in one of the many New England quarries furnishing gran-As for Brunel's plans being followed that is the height of nonsense.

This simply shows how history car be distorted as the years go by. WASHINGTON A. ROBBLING Engineer of the Brooklyn Bridge.

THE COLD IN THE HEAD. It May Be Confused With the More

Serious Influenza.

TRENTON, N. J., October 10.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: called at the home of a friend of mine vesterday forenoon and found him in told him he had influenza "bad." and should stay in bed at least two weeks. I did not think his case so desperate as all that and persuaded him to see my family physician, who, after a few questions, said his allment was only a on, ordinary "cold in the head," which would pass away in a day or two, but he would give him something to hurry it along. He thereupon prescribed a camphorated salve to be in-

hours until relieved. My friend phoned me this evening that he was quite well. Might not the number of actual cases of influenza be much less than is daily published if all the "reported" could be carefully investigated? Is it not possible that in many instances an annual attack of hay fever or a transitory cold in the head may be diagnosed as influenza even by fairly con

serted in the nostrils about every two

petent physicians? L G. C. NEW YORK, October 10. SPENDING THE BILLIONS.

The Need of a Republican Congress

to Check Extravagance. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: After raising the enormous sums of money now being taken from taxpayers nothing is so important to them, to the country and to the winning of the war as to safeguard its careful evpenditure This the Republicans in Congress tried to do by attempting to create a joint committee to scrutinize and check by exposure unnecessary outgo. This plan was confined to this purpose and tended to interfere in no way with the prosecution of the war. The Dem

killed it. The election of a Republican Congress will insure the immediate creation of such a committee. Had it been in existence \$600,000,000 would not have been thrown away or worse in an aeroplane

under orders from the White House

In addition, as THE SUN so forcibly points out, a Republican Congress wil retire Kitchin and put an end to his gnorant, harmful and sectional methods of taxation. RAMAPO, October 10.

TRADE BRIEFS.

The American Minister stationed at Lisbon, Portugal, reports that many large Portuguese firms are sending representarives to the United States to arrange, in for after the war.

Life insurance is becoming general in New Zealand and the per capita insur-ance runs very high. Two of the private insurance companies are American with 1,953 policies, covering a total insurance of \$3,545,172.

The Spanish Government has enacted law regarding State control of potash beds and other mineral deposits which can be adapted to use as fertilizers or serve as a basis for the manufacture of such. The Board of Trade of New Zealand has been authorized by the Governmen to take charge of the distribution of gagolene benzine and motor spirits. At pres ent the supply is fairly satisfactory

any great length of time. The industries established at the port

The use of rigid iron conduits in Valen cia, Spain, is very limited. The majority of Spanish houses have no inside wirin as in the United States, and when ar apartment is left vacant the tenant takes with him the electrical installation

Official figures relating to the 1918 acre ege and yield of the various crops in the Province of Ontario, Canada, show a fall wheat yield of 7.113,501 bushels. Importation of India rubber in July 1918, from British East Indies amounted to 40,448,509 pounds, as compared with 27,400,775 pounds in July, 1917, an in-

case of almost 48 per cent. The potentialities of Rhodesia, Africa been demonstrated by the discovery of what is stated by experts to be the est deposit of high grade chrome in the world. The discovery was made by Albert Peaks of Lomagundi, Africa, over

Before the Dawn. From the People's Home Journal.

twelve months ago.

nes! Glad triumph comes! It glean s the cloud draped mountainto afar, wisiful colors touched with tender In the cold wonder of the paling star It comes—in loveliness it glows!

t comes! The victory of right! It shines n mother faces trying hard to smile At thought or sons, too brave to harbor fear.

Who sprang with pride to join the rank and file; It comes—with calmness and with cheer! Who The Austrian Constitution provides two houses, one of which, the House of Representatives, is elected by the people It comes! The freedom of the world! I Besides this parliament, similar green, each province of Austria has its own legislative assembly for matters con-On beds of thousands sleeping in the In red and white and blue war's counerning the province alone

The flowers that bloom in proof of glad It must-in honor of the

WANT TO VOTE?

ince has the right to decree that every franchised citizen can be compelled to vote at the election of the members of the House of Representatives. In this cal the Legislative Assembly of the province competent to lesue detailed regulations

regarding the compulsory voting and modes of procedure and enforcement, eventually by introducing the procedure of mandate (Mandate-Verfahren)." Said procedure works in the follow

The law must be, of course, published in the legal way, and therefore nobody can excuse himself that he did not know it Franchised persons, who failed to comply with their duty, receive a summons to pay a certain fipe, which amount is fixed by the Lagislative Assembly, or to make the objections within fourteen day period (has) elapsed, no more ar debate. One of them provides the ons within fourteen days. If this

In order to regulate the procedure of the elections for the Legislative Assembly (Landtag) of a province this Assembly it-self has the right to make voting compulsory, but until now only two provinces have done so. It is enforced as mentioned Many believe that the real contest

over the work of the convention is centring round the initiative and The same author, speaking of con

pulsory voting in Belgium, says: eferendum. Indeed, it is declared that Electors necessarily absent on election day may notify the officials, stating the reasons therefor. If these are satisfacthe saner forces of the commonwealth are focussing their battle on this single issue, leaving the others to take care of themselves at the hands of the electorate, and yet opinions are freely the absence of satisfactory excuse, the first offence is punished by reprimand or a fine of from one to three france; the second offence within six years by a fine of from three to twenty france. The third offence quire a strong and aggressive campaign to defeat the measure. William R. Hearst, its lifelong promoter, has within ten years may be punished by the same fine, and the elector's name posted for a month in a public place. For a een hammering away at it for years, exercising through his journals here fourth offence within fifteen years, the elector is punished in addition to the fine crat who ventured to oppose it. It is not believed that the people as a whole really want it, and so every effort is and being for ten years rendered ineligit being made to arouse the voters of for any civic office or emolument.

Professor Leon Dupriez of the Unistudy of the subject of compulsory voting has been widely recognized, prepared for the Massachusetts Consticutional Convention a statement concerning the experience of Belgium on this subject before the German war lords seized the country. He said among other things:

The argument which won over the lead ers of Belgian public opinion is as follows: suffrage s not an individual right of the citizen which he can use and abuse as his personal and particular interests dictate; t is rather a function and a duty which entrusted to him in order to insure the of the nation. Every free governm rests on the national will as expressed by the electorate. But this national will, which alone ought to make the law and control the government, will never be expressed or known if the voters neglect to to to the polls. Too much neglect of this duty will not only hinder the expression placing the true majority. | tribution | Belgium has, by law, organized the as well. means for enforcing compulsory voting in a way that is very simple and not at all severe. After the closing of the polis the

definition-slackers. The argument is presiding officer of each polling place draws up and sends to a justice of the peace a list of the electors who have not voted. In the following week every acc-tor who did not cast his vote can send pelled either to go to the polis or to give an adequate reason for not going the justice of the peace a letter setting forth the reasons which justified his absence and the means of proving them, such as a medical certificate. The law it-The bringing of these men to a self has not determined what are the ierecognition of their responsibilities would, it is declared, raise the tone of of deciding in each particular case whether the excuse presented by the elector is a valid one, and if so the elector is not prosecuted. If the excuse is not accepted men who have great interests at stake he receives a summons by mail ordering him to appear before the justice of the opinion in a conservative direction. Especially it is indicated great quesbeen heard the case is decided by the justice without appeal. The penalties which the justice can pronounce are slight. The first offence is punishable either by reprifirst offence is punishable either by repri-mand or by a fine of from one to three france (twenty to sixty cents). A second absence within six years, is punishable by a fine of from three to twenty franca(str:y cially interested in some particular fad or socialistic scheme to force their cents to \$4). The third offence within years is punishable by the same fine theories upon the community by casting a majority of the votes actually on the walls of the City Hall for one month. Finally, the elector who falls to thrown, although in a complete poll of the electorate they would be in the

right of suffrage and altogether too little to the exercise of that right; from the public authorities Compulsory voting in Belgium has been that we are continually extending the electorate; and that a minority of the Cesar Baria, in May, 1917, prepared their separate existence." a pamphlet on compulsory voting in

or nation on public questions. "Compulsory voting," so called, would Spain, in which he said: doubtless result in the abolition of the The introduction of compulsory voting direct primary, which is a source of in Spain was due to the wonted negligreat unnecessary expense to the peo- gence of the Spanish people in attending ple. It is declared that many men who the polls, owing to two factors—ignorance hitherto have been insistent upon di- and baciquismo (bessism). But the conhitherto have been insistent upon di-rect primaries or have accepted them dition of political life in Spain is just the undesirable necessity would be convinced by "compulsory voting" that something should be done to eliminate "We have gone to great lengths in

law went into effect. Baciquismo has not been destroyed, and no more electors vote now than before 1907. It is not too much to say that at least one-third of the people who have the right of suffrage d the extension of suffrage. The next not vote at all. . . I have no statisthing is to go as far as we can in inducing the proper exercise of suffrage." said a prominent business man who was a member of the Constitutional the ten years which have elapsed since the law went into effect I do not know of any case in which the punishr Convention, and he added, "As to the vided was imposed; but I do know of methods of enforcing 'compulsory vothundreds of cases in which electors, even ing,' that could be decided by legislawhole districts, did not vote at all. tive authority. The mere fact of having to explain the reason for not gothg to polls and perhaps paying a fine

Leo J. Frankenthal, Vice-Consul to Berne, Switzerland, 1908, speaking of for not giving an adequate reason compulsory voting in Switzerland, would, in my opinion and in the opin-said:

ion of men who have given the subject Voting is obligatory on cantonal matters in the Cantons Zurich, Schaffhausen, St. Gallen, Aargau and Thurgau. These At the present time compulsory Cantons show average votes of from 70 voting does not exist anywhere in the to 80 per cent.; but the obligatory meas-United States. Many years ago the ure is not rigorously enforced. State of Missouri inserted in the coar-

The statutes of New Zealand on the ter of Kansas City a provision to the compulsory voting question provide effect that a poll tax of \$2.50 should that if an elector who is not a canbe levied upon every male resident of didate at a general election nor prolegal age, but exempted from the payhibited by law from voting at ment of this tax all those who voted at the general election. In Kansas election fails to vote at such election his name is expunged from the voting City vs. Whipple, 136 Mo. 481, this list; and unless he appears and exwas held to be contrary to the cuses the neglect to the satisfaction of State Constitution as discriminatory the court he loses his vote at the next and as imposing a penalty upon elec-This system was put in tors for failure to exercise the free practice in 1893 and has been enforced right of suffrage, an action which

The electoral act of 1901 of the Tasmanian statutes provides:

The returning officer shall, after every general election of members of the Assembly or periodical election of members every person upon the electoral roll in respect of any other qualification other than that of owner or occupier of property, who, not being prohibited by law from voting at such election, has failed to vote thereat. There are compulsory voting laws in Austria, Belgium, Spain, Switzerland,

All of these arguments tending to favor the proposed amendment for compulsory voting are being presented to the electorate of the Comm and it will be curious to note the vote result, especially as it is the first experiment to commit a great State to the proposition in the history of the Government.

Use the First, Mail the Book, Buy a Bond.

Which of the following forms is cor rect: "Agreeable to your request I am mailing the book under separate

or "Agreeably to your request I am."

New York, October 10

SENATORS MODIFY KITCHIN JEWEL TAX HOUSE REVENUE BILL

Committee Talks of Knocking Out Entirely the Levy on Clocks and Watches.

LUXURY ITEMS APPROVED

Thomas Proposes Prohibitive Assessment on Campaign Contributions Over \$500.

Special Despatch to Tun Sun WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 .- The Kitchin bill received a little more rough treatment from the Senate Finance Committee in its one session to-day. To begin with the committee struck from the bill the House provision that in addition to the regular tax on jewelry of 10 per cent. of its selling price, jewelry having platinum in its makeup should be subject to an additional 10 per cent tax. The committee felt that if it be the desire of the Government to prevent the sale of platinum in order to conserve it for war purposes its sale should be prohibited and the stocks on

hand taken over. While dealing with the jewelry tax the committee struck out the provision exempting from the 10 per cent. tax on versity of Louvain, whose thorough jewelry sales dealers who sell jewelry as a side line with gross sales not ex-eeding \$200 a year. The committee was unable to see why this provision was a or why it was put in at all.

The out and out luxury tax schedule was approved with one exception. The committee passed over for future con-sideration the inclusion of all watches and clocks, except watches purchased by officers and men of the army and navy, under the luxury schedules.

Opposes Tax on Timepieces In the discussion of this part of the bill the committee leaned toward leaving timepleces out of this schedule entirely.

except those costing more than a set amount to be decided upon later. Senator Thomas (Col.) introduced an amendment designed to levy a prohibitive tax on political contributions in excess of \$500. As his amendment is worded it would place a 100 per cent. tax on the excess of any contribution above \$500 to the cause of any candiof this will, but will render it uncertain date in either a primary or general and doubtful, and even falsify it by dis- election. This would apply to the con-

The Thomas amendment would require committees to make returns to the Com-missioner of Internal Revenue, and all political committees, county, State and national, to make full returns of all contributions made to them with days after any election is held.

days after any election is held.

While the committee was at work Senator Kellogg (Minn.) on the floor of the Senate attacked the constitutionality of the provision in the Kitchin bill for taxunicipal officials and the income from and municipalities.

Defends State Sovereignty.

"The necessities of the war do not justify the Government in laying hands upon the sovereignty of the States," the Minnesota Senator said. "The continution of the zeal of many politicians and others ance of our dual form of government, the when it is a question of taxing busi-stability, independence and effectiveness ness and business men, especially those of our State and municipal governments guilty of success. We are, I believe

ment as to require this dangerous a doubtful experiment. The Secretary the Treasury has stated that it will yield just kind—some of which were applied but little revenue. Another thing—the during the civil and Spanish American one tax is not levied upon the income of wars—which would be productive of month. Finally, the elector who falls to vote for the fourth time within fifteen years without good cause is dropped from effective. In this time of war when we have a little by the individual. Some of these mistake. Gross extravagance and waste

Not a few are now asserting that we pay altogether too much attention to the right of suffered and during this time cannot receive any eral Government are marshalled let us in the right of suffered and altogether.

In this time of war when of the effective. In this time of war when of the effective and during this time cannot receive any eral Government are marshalled let us not under the guise of war necessity undertake to change the very funda mental principles upon which the Fed eral and State governments maintain

Senator Kellogg pointed out that while here is no express clause of the Constitution forbidding such a tax the very nature of the sovereignty of the State

must forever prevent such a tax be construed as legal and constitutional.

CAMPHOR FOR COLDS. Taken in the Sneezing Stage It Is

Effective TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your correspondent "T. F. W." is partly right was not popular to criticise war burin suggesting the inhalation of spirits dens of a financial nature.

"But." he said, "to win the war and but he could use the camphor in a way even more effective.

Ten drops of spirits of camphor (that is, ten drops for adults or five for chilhalf a glass of water, preferably hot, taken at once, will invariably

of experience with this remedy. What through free discussion, through the people don't seem to realize is the necessity of quick action in order to head public forum that the truth is sought accordance to the control of the control off oncoming colds. A. H. S. NEW YORK, October 10.

The Use of Burning Camphor. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As

prevention against the development any severe cold in the head a post tive specific is to burn a piece of camphor about the size of a dime in a small metal jar or other small enclosure and inhale the fumes, one nostril great prosperity for the United States at a time.

The camphor should be ignited but for a few seconds each time and the inhaling repeated four or five times. It impregnates through to the lungs in this way and acts as a deterrent to a pul- war, onary disturbance if just starting. NEW YORK, October 10.

That Tempter "Whom."

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sirs "He and bureaucratic paternalism and the man whom he felt instinctively we was his rival," "A man whom he was convinced was a traitor," "God would have made no man or angel whom he foreknew would be evil." spirit of the day, and to the

Here are three examples of a gram matical error which is becoming very common. Two of them are taken from popular novels, while the third is found an essay written by a distinguished littérateur.

convince any one that the relative pronoun which appears to be the object of the following verb is in reality the subject of the last verb in the quotation and therefore should be in the minative case.

It is obviously an error that springs from some knowledge of grammatical must concern itself with. construction, but it is all the more subtle and dangerous on that account. J. W. SCUDDER.

O. H. KAHN ATTACKS

Measure Would Fine Thrift and Penalize Business Success, He Says.

BURDEN PLACED ON FEW

Banker Sees Sectional Partiality and Punitive Purpose

in Distribution of Taxes.

Otto H. Kahn criticised the House revonue bill severely in a speech delivered last night before 200 manufacturers who met to discuss war problems at the Hote Astor. The measure would fine thrift and penalize those business men "gullty

of success," he said.
"I am in favor of taxation which, first lays the heaviest burden on those best largest obtainable amount of revenu with the least economic disturbance and as far as possible, with the effect of pro-

moting thrift.

"The House bill proposes to raise from incomes, excess or war profit and inferitance taxes \$5,686,000,000 out of an estimated total of \$8,182,000,000. In other

these few sources.
"It seems to me that the effect and meaning of this is to penalize capital, to fine business success, as well as thrift and self-denial practiced in the past

thereby tending to discourage saving

"The House bill fails, on the other hand, to impose certain taxes the effect of which is to promote saving. Inten-tionally or not, yet effectively, it penalizes certain callings and sections of the

country and favors others.
"My criticism does not refer to the principle of an 80 per cent. war profits tax. I have from the very beginning advocated a high tax on war profits.
"My advocacy of consumption an

similar taxes, such as stamp taxes of many kinds, is not actuated by any de-sire to relieve those with large incomes from the maximum of contribution which may wisely be imposed on them. I ad-vocate consumption and stamp taxes— such as every other belligerent country such as every other belligerent country without exception has found it well to because of the well attested facthat while productive of very large revenues in the aggregate, they are casily borne, productive of no strain or dis location, and automatically collected tend to induce economy than which not ing is more important at this time and which as far as I can observe, is not being practiced by the rank and file of ou people to a degree comparable to wha it is in England and France.

"And it must be emphasized that the vast possibilities of saving do not rest with the relatively small number of wealthy people, especially now when ing the salaries of State, county and their spending power has been ver largely decreased through taxation price fixing, contributions to war charties, &c., but with those elements among the masses of the people whose spend-ing power has been very largely in-

are of the greatest importance to the peace and happiness of the nation and there is a relation between this tendency and political considerations which ought "I do not believe that there exists to be remote from the treatment of economic subjects such as taxation."

Mr. Kahn said there were numerous taxes of a tried and tested and sociali

Sees Sectional Partiality.

"Their non-imposition, taken togethe with the entire character with the entire character of our tax tion programme, the burden of while falls to a preponderant extent upon the mainly industrial States and the bust ness classes, not only proportionately which, of course, is just, but discipling which, of course, is just, user an aringly, which is not just, seems hardly explainable except on the theory that the intention of those who were primarily in charge of framing that programme was punitive and corrective and that they were influenced-though I am willing to believe unconsciously-by sectional and vocational partiality Mr. Kahn said that he knew tha

deal with the problems incident to and devotion alone are not sufficient easy to float with the prevailing sur-face currents of the day, attempting to attune one's utterances to senting which are sure to meet with popula cure a cold that is in the incipient or applause. But the value of an exchange aneezing stage.

This knowledge is the result of years honestly held and presented it is

and ascertained in a republic.
"That nation which will be how to combine the dictates of socia justice with incentive and protection individual effort will secure the prize of world leadership no less than of oppor tunity, well being and contenument the masses of its own people

Sees Great Prosperity Ahead.

Mr. Kahn believes there will be 5 period of auspicious achievement between employers and employers based on mutual fair play. He enormous, but on the other ha

have created vast assets during war, both tangible an intanchave become a creditor national world will need our products "Shall the reconstruction pe under the auspices of semi we preserve for meeting t which confronts the world. tested instrument of individua prise, always taking care that if gessively adjusted to the need-

of enlightened social justice" "Personally I have full faith that least in this country, the soper sense of the majority of the perichoose a safe and wise course. In from fossilized reactionaryless less ultra-radicalism. They w A moment's reflection will suffice to feel assured, permit Americanism having kinship structive Prussianism or self-

Russianism.
"During the period of r and probably more or less per both here and in Europe. Ul-State activities is bound to matters which beretolors concern and intercession wh as not to eliminate, or lame, pu